Gazette No. 10 dated 6th March 1956.
PART I

NOTIFICATION.

No. L7-26826|55|DD. *27th February 1956.*

S. R. O. 15.—Sri N. Raghava Panicker, Conciliation Officer, Thiruvella is promoted as Assistant Labour Commissioner, Kottayam, *vice* Sri S. Kunjuraman, deputed as Labour Welfare Officer, in the Transport Department.

Government Secretariat,
Development Department,
(Labour Section),
Trivandrum.

V. V. JOSEPH,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

D. Dis. 19749/55/DD. *4th February 1956.*

The following draft of certain rules which Government propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Travancore-Cochin Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1953 (VIII of 1953) is published as required by the said Section and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 15-3-1956.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by Government.

1. These Rules may be called the Travancore-Cochin Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1955.

2. In these Rules :

(*a*) "Act" means the Travancore-Cochin Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1953 (VIII of 1953).

(b) "Form" means a form annexed to these Rules.

(c) "Section" means a Section of the Act.

(*d*) "Vital event" means a birth, death or still-birth.

(e) "Medical Practitioner" or "Doctor" means and includes Medical Practitioners of the Allopathic as well as indigenous systems of medicine who are registered as per the Travancore-Cochin Medical Practitioners Act, 1953.

(*f*) "Checking Officer" means the Taluk Registrar, District Registrar, Registrar General or any Officer deputed by the Registrar General.

3. The Director of Public Health, District Health Officers, Health Inspectors in charge of Taluks and Health Assistants in charge of Villages or Conservancy towns shall respectively be the Registrar General, District Registrars, Taluk Registrars and Registrars under the Act.

4. (*a*) Each Registrar shall maintain Registers of vital events occurring in his jurisdiction in Form A, B and C as the case may be in original and in duplicate.

(b) The vital events registered as per clause (a) shall in each register be given consecutive numbers beginning with the first day of January and ending with the 31st December, yearly.

5. The Registrar shall in view of the possibility of the same event being reported by more than one person make sure that duplication in Registration of any event is avoided.

6. Any clerical error detected by a checking officer shall be corrected and initialled by him. The original entry should be scored off in red ink and the correct entry written in the space above it:

Provided that if the correction is made one year after the date of Registration, the sanction of the Registrar General

should be obtained. The number and date of sanction should be quoted at the bottom of the page in which entries are corrected.

7. Any alteration in name, age, date and place of occurrence of an event as may be found necessary after the registration should be made only with the previous sanction of the District Registrar:

Provided that such alteration made after the lapse of one year from the date of Registration is subject to sanction of the Registrar General.

8. (a) Information regarding vital events should be obtained in Form A1, B1 or C1 whichever is appropriate or by means of letters containing all the particulars. In case of plural births a separate report should be obtained for each event.

(b) In case the informant finds himself unable to visit the office of the Registrar to sign the registers, he may forward a declaration with one anna Revenue Stamp attached, signed and witnessed. The declaration may be made in the Form A1, B1 or C1 whichever is appropriate.

(c) It is the duty of the Registrar to ascertain and include in Form A1, B1, C1 as the case may be such additional particulars as may be found necessary from time to time subject to sanction from Government.

9. All information received by the Registrars in Form A1, B1, or C1 should be preserved for two years.

10. If the Registrar is ignorant of the informants language, he shall forward to the Taluk Registrar all statements written in such language and get an attested translation of the same from the Taluk Registrar before entry in the respective registers. He should keep the originals in a separate file and produce them before any checking officer who wants the same.

11. The Office hours of business of each Registrar shall be decided by the Registrar General in consultation with the Head of the Department who exercises Administrative control over the Registrars. A sign board should be displayed prominently near the outer door showing the name of the office along with the names of the Villages within the jurisdiction of the Registrar and the hours of business.

12. If the Registrar is unable to attend to his duties for more than a week on account of illness or other urgent reasons, he shall report the fact to the Taluk Registrar. The Taluk Registrar should in consultation with the District Registrar make temporary arrangements for the performance of the duties of the Registrar and any person thus temporarily appointed shall be deemed to be a Registrar for purposes of the Act. The District Registrar should furnish a report on the arrangements made to the Registrar General.

13. All information received by the Registrar in writing in connection with the Registration of vital events shall be preserved by him for two years.

14. Each Registrar should keep himself informed of the vital events in his jurisdiction and shall take steps for the Registration of all such events which may be found left unreported, provided that the registration of events reported or detected one year after the date of occurrence shall be registered only with the sanction of the Registrar General. The number and date of sanction should be quoted at the bottom of the page in which the entries are made.

15. Subject to provision in Section 14, it shall be the duty of the Registrar to ascertain and record the names of the children in regard to whom the births have already been registered without names. A list of the names so recorded along with the birth registration numbers should be furnished to the Taluk Registrar at the end of each month.

16. In case any child dies immediately after birth or before its birth is registered the birth should be registered in the Register of Births and the death in the Register of Deaths.

17. It shall be the duty of the village staff of the Revenue Department and the executive staff of the Local Panchayat Council to assist the Registrar in obtaining information about vital events. The Registrar shall also keep in touch with the Registered Medical Practitioners, Nurses or Midwives in his jurisdiction, for obtaining such information. Every possible effort should be made to secure accuracy and completeness in the registration of vital events.

18. Notwithstanding the provision contained in Rule 17, the Medical Practitioner, Nurse or Midwife who attend a birth and the Medical Practitioner who last rendered medical assistance to a deceased may furnish a report in Form A1, B1 or C1 whichever is appropriate and record his or her signature in the report form as well as in the Registers of vital events along with the informant when desired by the Registrar. The Medical Practitioner also shall to the best of his knowledge certify the underlying cause which led to the death of the deceased. In the case of a death from an injury, both the cause of the injury and the nature of the injury should be specified.

19. In case of dead bodies discovered in street or other public places it shall be the duty of the Police Officer in whose jurisdiction such body is found to furnish a report to Registrar within 12 hours of discovery of such bodies, giving such particulars as he may be aware of for entries to be made in the Register of Deaths. In case of new born children found exposed; the particulars for entry in the Register of Births should also be supplied.

20. Any person bringing a corpse for burial or cremation shall if required by the Registrar sign at the burial ground a declaration stating the cause of death, name of the last medical attendant and other particulars of which he is aware.

21. Any person who performs the funeral ceremonies of a dead person shall when requested by the Registrar furnish such

information as may be in his possession regarding the particulars of the deceased.

22. A monthly statement of defaulters shall be sent by the Registrar to the Taluk Registrar in Form 'D' within 15 days after the close of the month. The Taluk Registrar shall forward the same to the District with his remarks and obtain written orders from the District Registrar with regard to the action to be taken thereon.

23. The Registrar shall abide by the directions issued by the Registrar General from time to time in connection with Registration of vital events, transmission of periodical returns and the maintenance of records.

24. Each Registrar shall within the 3 months before the commencement of the Financial year, furnish to the Taluk Registrar an indent showing the number of registers and forms required by him for use in the year. The Taluk Registrar should immediately prepare a consolidated indent for use in his Taluk and forward the same to the Registrar General.

25. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to produce the records in his custody for inspection by a Cehcking Officer. It shall be the duty of the Checking Officer tosee that the Registers are kept up-to-date and that there is an answer to each and every heading in the Registers. The Checking Officer should select at random a few cases and conduct enquiries as to the correctness of the entries relating thereto.

26. Enquiries as suggested in Rule 25 will be conducted by the Taluk and District Registrars periodically as a routine. Monthly inspection notes showing the defects found and the action taken thereon should be transmitted to the Registrar General regularly.

27. The Registrar General shall be responsible for the general supervision and efficient administration of all legal provisions relating to Registration of Births and Deaths throughout the State.

28. The Registrar shall retain all the Registers in his custody for a period of 12 months after the close of the calendar year to which they relate. After this period they should be transmitted to the Taluk Registrar for permanent preservation:

Provided that the duplicates of the Registers referred to in Rule 4 (a) written up during each month shall be forwarded to the Taluk Registrars as early as possible after the end of the month.

29. The Registers of Births and Deaths for purposes of search contemplated in Section 15 shall be the duplicate of the Registers preserved in the office of the Taluk Registrar.

30. Application for searching a register shall fulfil the following conditions :—

- (a) It should be addressed to the Registrar General, District Registrar or Taluk Registrar.
- (b) It shall contain the name and address of the applicant, the name of the village or part of the village to which

the register proposed to be searched pertains and the date on which the seach is proposed to be conducted.

(c) A court fee stamp for the value of four annas shall be affixed to it.

(d) The search shall be made in the presence of the Taluk Registrar on an officer duly authorised by the Registrar General.

31. Application for extracts under Section 15 should fulfil the following conditions:—

(a) It shall be made to Taluk Registrar, District Registrar or Registrar General.

(b) It should specify the place and date of occurrence the name of father or mother with addresses in case of births and the name and age at the time of death of the deceased in the case of deaths.

(c) A court fee stamp for the value of four annas should be affixed to it.

32. The Taluk Registrar shall prepare and grant the extract in Form A2, B2 or C2 as the case may be after affixing his signature and seal thereon: Provided that certificates, relating to vital events occurring in Health Units or primary or secondary health centres shall be countersigned by the Medical Officer in charge of the Health Unit or Centre as the case may be. If it is found difficult to trace the entry relating to which the extract is demanded, the application may be rejected.

33. A register should be maintained by each Taluk Registrar showing the name, and addresses of applicants under Rules 30 and 31 and the value of the stamps realised from the applicants. The nature of the action taken on each application should be recorded. This register should be produced before any checking officer who desires to inspect the same.

By order,

P. M. Mathew,
Secretary to Government.

Government Secretariat,
Health (B) Section,
Trivandrum.

FORM A.
[See Rule 4(a)]

REGISTER OF BIRTH.

Usual residence of mother............
Place of Birth............
Village/town............ Taluk............ District............
Child's name............ Sex............ Single
Twin
Triplet

Date of Birth............(day)............(month)............(year)............

Father of child.

Full name............ Birth place............ Community............
Age............ Usual occupation............
Kind of Business or Industry............

Mother of child.

Full maiden name............ Age............
How many children were born before this child............
Community............

Informant.

Name............
Address............
Signature............

Attendant at Birth.

Doctor............
Midwife............
Signature............

Register No............
Place............
Date............ Name and Signature of Registrar.

FORM B.

[*See Rule* 4(*a*)]

Register of Death.

Place of Death..............................

Village/town............Taluk.......... District..............

Name of deceased ....

Date of Death........(day)........(month)........(year)......

Sex............................ Community...................

Date of Birth and Age...................Married

Unmarried

Widowed

Divorced.

Occupation or profession deceased or family.....................

Address at which business or profession was carried on by the deceased...

....

Name and Address of the Employer..............................

Birth Place.................................

Father's name............ Mother's maiden name..............

Name of informant.............. Address..................

Signature................

Cause of Death................ Name of the Doctor who treated the patient last.................

Signature ....

Register No.............

Place...................

Date.......................... Name and Signature of Registrar

FORM C.

[*See Rule 4 (a)*]

REGISTER OF STILL BIRTH.

Place of Birth.............. Usual residence of mother
Village/town.............Taluk........... District ......
Child's name............Sex.............. Single ....
Twin
Triplet

Date of Birth (day) (month) (year)
....

Father of child.

Full name........... Birth place.............Community
....
Age ....Usual occupation.....................
Kind of Business or Industry

Mother of child.

Full maiden name..........................Community
....
How many children were born before this child ....
Age................
Length of pregnancy

Informant.

Name ....
Address..................
Signature.................

Attendant at birth.

Doctor..................
Midwife ....
Signature

Register No..............
Place.....................
Date......................

Name and Signature of Registrar.

FORM A 1.

[*See Rule 8 (a)*]

BIRTH REPORT.

1. Place of birth
   Village|town Taluk District
2. Usual residence of mother
3. Child's name
4. Date of birth (day) (menth) (year)
5. Sex Single Twin Triplet

Father of child.

6. Full name Community
7. Birth place
8. Age
9. Usual occupatien
10. Kind of business or industry

Mother of child.

11. Full Maiden name
12. Age
13. Hew many children were bern befere this child.
14. Community
15. Age at the time of marriage

Informant.

16. Name
17. Address
18. Signature with date

Attendant at birth.

19. Doctor
20. Midwife
21. Signature with date (Doctor or midwiie)

FORM B 1.

[*See Rule* 8 (a)]

DEATH REPORT.

1. Place of death

Village/town Taluk District

2. Name of deceased Usualr esidence

3. Date of death (day) (month) (year)

4. Sex Community

5. Date of birth

Married
Unmarried
Widowed
Divorced

6. Age

7. Occupation or profession of deceased or family

8. Address at which business or profession was carried on by the deceased

9. Name and address of the employer

10. Birth place

11. Citizen of what country

12. Father's name

13. Mother's Maiden name

14. Name of informant

15. Address

16. Signature with date

17. Cause of death

18. Name of Doctor who treated the patient last

19. Signature with date (Doctor or Midwife)

FORM C 1.

[*See Rule 8 (a)*]

STILL BIRTH REPORT.

1. Place of birth

Village/town Taluk District

2. Usual residence of mother
3. Child's name
4. Date of birth (day) (month) (year)
5. Sex Single Twin Triplet

Father of child.

6. Full name
7. Birth place
8. Age
9. Usual occupation
10. Kind of business or industry

Mother of child.

11. Full Maiden name
12. Age
13. How many children were born before this child
14. Community
15. Age at marriage of mother
16. Length of pregnancy

Informant.

17. Name
18. Address
19. Signature with date
20. Doctor
21. Midwife
22. Signature with date (Doctor or Midwife)

FORM A 2.
(*See Rule 32*)

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

Place of birth
Village/town | Taluk | District

Child's name | Sex | Single / Twin / Triplet

Date of birth (day) (month) (year)

Father of child.

Full name | Birth place | Community

Age | Usual occupation

Kind of business or industry

Mother of child.

Full Maiden name | Age

How many children were born before this child
Community

Informant. | *Attendant at birth*

Name | Doctor

Address | Midwife

Register No

Place

Date | Name of Registrar

Extract No.

Place

Date

Signature of Taluk Registrar

FORM D.

(See Rule 22)

VILLAGE OR CONSERVANCY TOWN.

Taluk ....

Statement of defaulters for the month of ....

Serial No.	Birth.	Death.	Name of the parent of the child born or the name of the deceased.	Particulars of the defaulter.		Source from which the information about the occurrence was got and the particulars of evidence available against the defaulter.	Explanation of the defaulter if any.	Remarks of the Registrar.	Remarks of the Taluk Registrar.	Order of the District Registrar.
				Name and residence.	Defaulter's relationship to the child born or the deceased.					

Place....................

Date ....

Signature

Designation

(Sd.)

Director of Public Health.

FORM B 2.

(See Rule 32).

Certificate of Death.

Place of death.
Village/Town Taluk District

Name of deceased

Date of death (day) (month) (year)

Sex Race Community

Date of Birth and Age

Married
Unmarried
Widowed
Divorced

Occupation or profession of deceased or family.

Address at which business or profession was carried on by the deceased

Name and Address of the Employee

Birth place

Father's name Mother's maiden name

Name of informant Address

Cause of death Name of the Doctor who treated the patient last

Register No.

Place

Date Name of Registrar

Extract No.

Place

Date Signature of Taluk Registrar

FORM C 2.

(*See Rule 32*)

Certificate of Still Birth.

Place of birth | Usual residence of mother

Village/Town | Taluk | District.

Child's name | Sex | Single / Twin / Triplet

Date of birth | (day) | (month) | (year)

Father of child.

Full name | Birth Place | Community

Age | Usual occupation.

Kind of business or industry.

Mother of child.

Full maiden name | Community

How many children were born before this child | Age

Length of pregnancy

Informant.

Name

Address

Attendant at birth.

Doctor

Midwife

Register No.

Place

Date

Name of Registrar

Extract No.

Place

Date

Signature of Taluk Registrar

Gazette No. 10 dated 6th March 1956.

PART III.

NOTIFICATION

No. L6-6897/55. 15th *November* 1955.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 101 of the Travancore-Cochin Panchayat Act (Act II of 1950) and the Rule 188 of the Panchayat Rules, 1951, the bye-laws of the following Panchayat is approved and notified by the Director of Local Bodies, the same having been duly passed by the Panchayat concerned under Section 99 of the above said Act, after observing all the formalities, contemplated under Rules 178, 186 and 187 of the Panchayat Rules 1951.

P. K. ABDULLA,
Director of Local Bodies.

Office of the Director of
Local Bodies, Trivandrum.

PAMPADY PANCHAYAT

Bye-law for the Control and Management of Slaughter Houses.

1. No person shall, without the written permission of the Executive Authority or otherwise than in conformity with such written permission slaughter, cut up or skin or permit to be slaughtered, cut up or skinned, any cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat or pig in any place within the Panchayat area other than a public or private slaughter house provided by the Panchayat.

2. The Executive Authority may allow any animal to be slaughtered in such places other than temples within the Panchayat area as he thinks fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

3. No person shall without a license from the Executive Authority or otherwise than in conformity with such license slaughter or permit to be slaughtered within the Panchayat area any cattle, buffalo, goat or pig for purposes of sale to the public.

4. The Executive Authority may authorise any person to slaughter without a license and without the payment of any fee any animal for the purpose of a religious ceremony in a place other than a temple or its precincts.

5. License fee for butchers shall be Rs. 2 annually.

6. No person shall be allowed to bring any cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo or pig in the Slaughter House without the payment of an admission fee of annas eight (As. 8) per bullock, cow, or buffalo and annas four (As. 4) for a sheep, goat or pig.

7. The Panchayat may farm out a public Slaughter House as a whole for a period not exceeding one year to the highest bidder subject to the following condition:

The rent or fee due shall be payable in advance for the whole term and when let on the monthly payment system one month's rent shall always be deposited in advance as earnest money and the rent for every month shall be paid in the Panchayat office before the 15th of that month, in default of which the contract and the original deposit shall be liable to be forfeited and the lessee shall be responsible for any loss which may be sustained by the resale by public auction or by private contract. All amounts due from the lessee shall be recoverable under the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act.

8. The fees prescribed shall be paid at the entrance of the Slaughter House to the officer appointed by the Executive Authority or to the lessee or his authorised agent for the purpose and a receipt obtained from him.

9. The butchers and their agents shall register their names with the Executive Authority from time to time.

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10. Every applicant to slaughter animals shall produce before the Executive Authority a certificate of health from a registered medical practitioner, along with his applications.

11. The licence shall be granted on payment of the annual fee prescribed for the purpose. The Executive Authority may refuse any application for the purpose.

12. Every application for a licence to open a private Slaughter House shall be in the form annexed hereto and shall be accompanied by the opinion of the Public Health Officer of the Department as to the fitness of the place for use as a Slaughter House and a plan in duplicate of such place showing clearly the several portions thereof proposed to be used as slaughtering yard, skinning place, and arriving room etc.

13. License shall be granted on payment of the prescribed fee, shall specify the name of the holder and shall not be transferable.

14. Every public or private Slaughter House shall be situated in open ground at a distance of not less than 300 feet from the nearest human habitation or well or other source of domestic water supply and 100 feet from any public road.

15. Slaughtering of animals shall be permitted only during day time between 6 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

16. No sale of meat shall be permitted in any public or private Slaughter House, but offal and skins may be sold in such places as may be assigned therein for such purposes from 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

GENERAL

17. Any one resorting to the Slaughter House shall abide by the Rules, Bye-laws and the Orders issued by the Executive Authority or the Officers authorised by him.

18. A breach or an abetment of a breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifteen rupees and when the breach is a continuing one with a further fine which may extend to five rupees every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Form of Application for License

1 Name and address of the owner of the premises.

2 Whether to open a new Slaughter House or to continue the existing one.

3 Whether he is sole owner, lessee or tenant of

4 Whether jointly interested with any other person or persons and if so with whom.

5 Survey No. boundaries, area, the description of the proposed site of the premises to be erected for use and occupation as a Slaughter House.

6 Description of the premises to be erected on such site.

(a) Nature, position, form, superficial area and cubical contents of the several buildings therein comprised.

(b) Extent of paved area in such buildings and materials to be employed in the paving of a such area.

(c) Means of water supply position, form, materials, mode of construction and capacity of the several cisterns or tanks or other receptacles for water to be constructed for permanent use in or upon the premises.

(d) Mode of construction of the internal surface of the walls of such buildings and materials to be employed in such construction.

(e) Means of drainage, position, size, materials and mode of construction of the several drains.

(f) Means of lighting and ventilation.

(g) Means of access for cattle from the nearest street or public thoroughfare.

(h) Number, position and dimensions of the several pounds, stalls, pens or lairs to be provided on the premises.

(i) Number of animals for which accommodation will be provided in such pounds, stalls, pens, or lairs distinguishing. (1) Oxen, (2) Buffalo, Cows, (3) Calves (4) Sheep and Lamb.

(j) The days of the week on which, it is to be held.

(k) Name of the place where the nearest existing Slaughter House is held and the distance between the two.

Bye-law for the collection of license fees fixed under Section 80 of the Panchayat Act II of 1950.

1. No place within the Panchayat area shall be used for any one or more of the purposes mentioned in the table of license fees appended, without a license from the Executive Authority of the Panchayat or member or Officer authorised by him.

2. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the Executive Authority or member or Officer authorised by him in the prescribed printed form which can be had at the Panchayat Office on payment of two annas each along with the license fee prescribed for, as per the table of license fees annexed.

3. Every licensee shall observe the following directions:—

i. He shall at the close of every working day cause the place to be cleaned.

ii. He shall at the same time cover all refuse, fragments of animal or other matter which have fallen or been deposited upon any part of the place or premises to be collected and placed in a suitable receptacle to the satisfaction of the Executive Authority or member or Officer authorised by him.

4. The licensee shall cause every part of the internal surface of the walls of any building and every floor and pavement upon the said premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption therein of any liquid, filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may be splashed or may fable therein.

5. The licensee shall cause every drain or means of drainage upon or in connection with the said premises to be maintained at all times in good order or repair.

6. No person suffering from eruption of skin of any sort or affected with leprosy or open sore shall be employed on any premises used for the trade.

7. The licensee shall put a sign-board containing his name together with the No. and purpose of the license, in a conspicuous part of the place in respect of which the license is granted.

8. A breach of any of these bye-laws shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to fifteen rupees and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to five rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach.

Table of License fees under Section 80 of the Panchayat Act II of 1950.

Sl. No.	*Purpose.*	Fee.
		Rs.
1.	Ammunition—Storing, packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever	12 (twelve)
2.	Articles made of flour Baking preparing, keeping or storing for human consumption (for other than domestic use)	6 (six)
3.	Chillies (dried)— Selling wholesale or storing for wholesale trade	3 (three)
4.	Fish—Storing, packiog, selling, pressing, preparing, cleansiog, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever above—5 maunds	3 (three)
5.	Lime — Storing, packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever	6 (Six)
6.	Meat—Storing, Selling, packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever	6 (six)
7.	Fire works—Storing, packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever	10 (ten)

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